

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner.....OLIVER LABIE.
State Prison Inspector.....ANDREW WILLIAMS.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.....CHARLES HUGHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

While anxiously waiting for more definite news of the great battles in the West, we are suddenly surprised by intelligence of a Rebel cavalry raid into Pennsylvania. It appears that a force of Stuart's Cavalry, said to be 3,000 strong, yesterday crossed the Potomac near Hancock, and pushed across the country to the Pittsburgh turnpike, and by about noon reached Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. They did no injury to individuals, but took horses and other property, offering Rebel money for it. Cutting the telegraph, they pushed on toward Chambersburg, halting the main body a short distance outside of the town, about 8 o'clock in the evening. A flag of truce and 15 men were sent into the town to confer with the leading citizens. Col. McClure and the Provost-Marshal went out to meet the Rebel command. There was no means of defense, but Gov. Curtin had by this time heard of the invasion, and was forwarding troops from Harrisburg as fast as possible.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning our accounts from the great battle at Perryville, Ky., were provokingly meager. The little we had was good—the latest being a positive statement that on Thursday morning Gen. Buell attacked Bragg at Chaplin Creek, near Perryville, and a desperate battle ensued, the Rebels being finally whipped, and retreating in disorder by three diverging roads, southward. A portion of our force under Gen. Gilbert was in their rear, and their final escape was at the least doubtful. Our force in the fight was about 15,000 infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery, and 2,500 cavalry, but this force was reinforced toward the close of the day. The Rebel force has not been estimated.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 27th ult. prints a report by the ship *Catagiron* from Sidney stating that the Rebel steamer *Alabama* (No. 529), commanded by Capt. Semmes of the *Sunderland*, had burned four American wharves, among them the *Oceanic* of Edgartown, and had captured an American schooner. This news seems to have come from the Rebel steamer itself, and may possibly be exaggerated.

We print elsewhere tolerably full accounts of the earlier portion of the fighting at Corinth, and on the Hatchie River.

POLITICAL NEWS.

In the III Massachusetts District the Republicans have nominated OAKES AMES of Easton as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Ames is one of the celebrated Ames Manufacturing Company, and is a man of large business experience and sound talent. The district now embraces twelve towns in Bristol, twelve in Plymouth, and ten in Norfolk County. The old III District was good for two Republican votes to one of all other sorts. Boston papers say that there will probably be a union of the Opposition on Wm. D. Swan, in the faint hope of defeating Mr. Ames.

JOHN F. STARR of Camden has been selected as the Republican Union candidate for Congress in the 1st District of New-Jersey, the southern portion of the State. John T. Nixon now represents the old 1st District. He is a Republican, and had 1,106 majority over Learning, Dem.

In the III District of New-Jersey the Unionists yesterday unanimously nominated ORESTES A. BROWNSON for Congress. His opponent is the present Democratic member, Wm. G. Steele, who was elected in 1860 by 2,465 majority.

The Joint Committee of the Vermont Legislature, appointed to canvass the popular vote for the State officers, submitted their report yesterday morning. The vote for Governor stands as follows: Holbrook, Rep., 29,543; Smalley, Dem., 3,772. For Lieutenant-Governor, Dillingham, Rep., 29,633; Chapin, Dem., 3,880.

The "People's Union" County Convention last evening nominated DAVID R. JACQUES of the XVth Ward for Surrogate. Mr. Jacques is a well-known member of the Bar, and represented his Ward in the State Assembly in 1860. The same Convention nominated WILLIAM TUCKER of the VIIIth Ward for Supervisor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday rejected the nomination of John A. Briggs for Street Commissioner, under the impression that they were voting for somebody else. They seem to have great difficulty in bringing the Mayor up to the Boerling. The ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of soldiers' families was adopted. It provides for the issue of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cent certificates, redeemable at will. A resolution was adopted to continue the \$30 bounty to volunteers until the draft takes place.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met again yesterday. A debate occurred on the change of a canon respecting the restoration of degraded ministers to the office of priests, the restorationists eventually carrying the day. The debate on the state of the country was resumed. The Hon. Marry Hoffman opened in behalf of his own resolutions, in a long speech. Mr. Winthrop and others followed, and new amendments were offered. The debate will be continued to-day.

Last evening a meeting in behalf of the Ironsides Regiment was held at the Cooper Institute. Eloquent and spirited addresses were made by Prof. Curtis Noyes, esp. Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Prof. Hitchcock, and Major Barnes of the regiment. The weather was inclement, but the meeting was large.

The session of the United States Circuit Court yesterday was devoted to a controversy between Judge Shipman and Lawyers John McKee and James T. Brady about absence of counsel in case of Haynes, indicted for slave-trading. The affair was more entertaining than dignified or important.

The Spanish steam-ship *Princesa de Asturias*, Commander Alvarado, from Havana Sept. 25, arrived yesterday morning. She is 2,000 tons burden,

has a propeller engine of 350 horse power, mounts 51 guns, and has a crew of 551 men.

During the financial quarter ending Sept. 30, 103,923,525 postage stamps were issued, amounting to \$3,116,061. It is supposed that about \$500,000 of these stamps are in circulation as currency.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

There was great excitement at the Stock Board, more especially in gold and shares. The reaction from the recent rapid rise, which commenced a few days ago, continued with increased violence in Shares, and some of the State Stocks. After the Morning Board there were large amounts of orders to buy, and a recovery of 1/2 per cent on the lowest prices of the morning. The business of the Second Board was unusually large, and at a general improvement in quotations. At the Second Board there was an increase of stock in the market, and this, with the unpleasant weather, produced a decline of 1/2 per cent. In Government securities, the market has been fairly steady under the circumstances, with large transactions, including \$100,000 5s, 1/4, at 92 1/2; 7 3/8 Treasury Notes sold, at the Second Board, at 103 1/2; but in the Street were current at 103 1/2. The market for foreign Exchange has been much excited and irregular, and some drawers decline to name a rate. It is very difficult to give quotations at the close of business, there was so much irregularity, but 142 1/2 is nearly correct. France has sold freely at 4 1/2 per cent. Freight rates are less active, but rates are without essential change. The business of the Sub-Treasury was Receipts, \$84,564 26; for Customs, \$27,000; Payments, \$1,332,578 54; Balance, \$9,720,950 94. Gold has been active, and is at 124 1/2; it ran up to 125, and back to 124 1/2 on a lot of \$300,000. After the session it fell back again to 124, and again advanced later in the day to 124 1/2, with sales of \$200,000 at the Second Board. Custom-House notes were also very active, and advanced in sympathy with gold to 124, at which they came out freely, and receded to 123 1/2. The demand for 7 3/8 per cent was active early in the day at 103 1/2, but was afterward weaker, with the rest of the market. One-year Certificates were in good demand at 103 1/2. The stock of Flour is very moderate, and the account very desirable, and prices have jumped up 5/8 per cent every day within a week, and yesterday was no exception to the rule, as the market for Western and State is again 100-25, better, with an active demand, chiefly for the East and home trade. Rye Flour is in tight supply and fair demand. Corn Meal is in demand, and in limited request. What is again 25-30 per bush, firmer, with a good demand, mainly for export. Barley is in limited supply, firm, but quiet. Rye Meal is scarce and nominal. Oats are steady and in good request. Rye is in fair demand, and firm. Corn is a better, and in good request. The Pork market is more active, and is firmer; the arrivals are light. Beef is rather quiet, and prices are somewhat unsettled; the supply is light, and most houses are firm at previous rates. Beef Hams are dull, but sales are active. Lard is scarce, and prices nominal. Buttermilk is in active request, and is better.

We have as yet but few details of the battle near Perryville, Ky., between the forces of Gen. Buell and Gen. Bragg; but enough to assure us that there has been some severe fighting. Neither do we know the final result; but of that we feel little anxiety. According to the estimates of our correspondents, who are familiar with Buell's army, and know as much as can be known within our lines of the force of the enemy, the Union army outnumbered those on the other side by nearly two to one. It is not impossible, of course, that our troops may have been, when first attacked, overwhelmed by numbers, for that is in accordance with the uniform Rebel strategy; but our forces could not have been widely dispersed, and doubtless it was easy to re-enforce those exposed to the first onset. We look, therefore, with confidence to hear of a victory, and that the Rebels are in full retreat. That they were only fighting to escape and not with any hope of making a stand seems evident from the fact that they were making for Hall's Gap, a pass in the mountains south-east of Perryville. By the latest account it would appear that Gen. Gilbert was in a position to intercept their flight in that direction.

The Rebels have made a dash northward under that bold rider, Stewart—perhaps to carry out their bravado of an invasion of Pennsylvania, but more probably to draw off attention from the movements of their army southward. We do not doubt their retreat will be as rapid as their advance, and it is not impossible that Gen. Curtin's troops may intercept their return down the valley. Hancock, where they crossed the Potomac, is probably twenty-five or thirty miles above the outposts of Gen. McClellan's army, so they could easily enter Maryland, and by a rapid march reach Mercersburg and Chambersburg unobserved. It is a bold raid, and Stewart may lay a town under subsidy, but beyond that is of little importance.

NOMINATIONS.

We hear much less than usual this year of Mr. A. or Col. B. or Dr. C. having carried this or that Ward at the Primary Meetings, and rejoice that such is the fact. We trust that nineteen-twentieths of the delegates chosen to make our various Nominations have not been carried at all, and cannot be.

For the delegate who allows himself to be carried—that is, elected by somebody's efforts and arrangements on purpose to nominate some foreordained candidate to Congress or the Legislature, is *prima facie* unfit for the responsibility he assumes, and obtains it by a fraud upon the public. The just presumption that he is acting for the cause and the whole body of his supporters is a snare; he acts not as the free agent of the many, but as the facile tool of one; he does not deliberate; he does not select; he simply deceives and betrays.

Our rotten-borough system of apportioning delegates is a fruitful source of corruption. The IVth or Vth Ward being allowed an equal voice in one of our County Conventions with the IXth or XVIIth is a great wrong, and leads to infinite mischief. The vote for Lincoln, for example, in several of the Wards of our city, ranged as follows:

Ward	Lincoln	Sumner	Hayes
I	294	294	294
II	294	294	294
III	294	294	294
IV	294	294	294
V	294	294	294
VI	294	294	294
VII	294	294	294
VIII	294	294	294
IX	294	294	294
X	294	294	294
XI	294	294	294
XII	294	294	294
XIII	294	294	294
XIV	294	294	294
XV	294	294	294
XVI	294	294	294
XVII	294	294	294
XVIII	294	294	294
XIX	294	294	294
XX	294	294	294
XXI	294	294	294
XXII	294	294	294
XXIII	294	294	294
XXIV	294	294	294
XXV	294	294	294
XXVI	294	294	294
XXVII	294	294	294
XXVIII	294	294	294
XXIX	294	294	294
XXX	294	294	294

Giving the 1,507 voters in the left-hand column equal weight with the 13,453 in the right-hand, in making up a ticket to be supported by all alike, is unjust in itself, and inevitably breeds political corruption. The trade of nomination-broker silently grows up in the

weak Wards. Half a dozen smart fellows soon discover that by combining to elect themselves and their dummies to the several Nominating Conventions, they can exert large influence, drive good bargains for places under the Federal, State or City Government, and make useful friends. From this to selling the vote of their respective delegations at so much cash per head, as directly and all but as openly as if they were so many bullocks in the cattle-market, the transition is easy and by no means tedious.

This ought to be reformed outright; delegates to all Nominating Conventions should be apportioned on the basis of one to each Ward and one additional for every five hundred votes polled by the party in such Ward at the preceding election. Each fraction above three hundred votes to have an additional delegate. This would give one delegate each in a Republican County Convention from the five Wards in the left-hand column above, and five to six each to the five Wards in the right-hand column. Every one knows that this would be fair and just; but then it would spoil the business and diminish the importance of certain nomination-brokers, and so it is not done.

If there be men among those now rendering a hearty and unconditional support to the Government in our City and Brooklyn who cherish aspirations to seats in Congress or the Legislature, we pray them to pause and consider. If the unbiased judgment of the delegates shall designate one of these as the very man for the place he meditates, he may fairly consider whether patriotism would not be manifested by accepting rather than by declining it. But if there be any one who has schemed, and bargained, and procured the election of delegates on purpose to secure his own nomination, then that man has demonstrated his unfitness for the place, and his incapacity to feel and respond to the impulses of a genuine patriotism. Let no such man be nominated.

This City and Kings might give a majority for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN if the ablest and worthiest citizens who are now in favor of their election were designated for Congress, Legislature, &c. Of these a large proportion should be Union Democrats, because it is from that side that reinforcements are to be drawn. Thousands will vote for such, and for a ticket on which such are conspicuous, who will not vote for a ticket composed wholly of Republicans. That Republican who, in view of this state of facts, insists on being nominated in a district containing a decided majority of Democrats, may baffle till doomsday his patriotism; but his conduct proves him so selfish and reckless that he might as well be an open sympathizer with the Rebellion. By aspiring to a nomination at such a time, he proves himself utterly unworthy of it.

What we ask and demand on behalf of our imperiled country, is this: 1. No delegate to any Union Nominating convention shall regard himself as pledged to support any person for any office whatever. 2. Whoever urges his own nomination, and attempts to secure it by pledges or bargains, is to be regarded as *prima facie* disqualified. 3. No convention or committee shall make haste to nominate, but each shall meet, organize, inquire, receive suggestions, deliberate, and make no nomination until they are sure of having agreed on the very strongest candidate, who will almost necessarily be the worthiest. 4. Each shall especially consider the readiness of thousands of lifelong Democrats to stand by their country at all hazards, and the encouragement and necessities which will be given to those by nominating men of similar antecedents to themselves. Let those rules be observed throughout our city and Kings County and the WADSWORTH State Ticket will cross the Harlem River with a majority.

TWELVE LITTLE DIRTY QUESTIONS.

We should very much like to know what, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, constitutes a large and clean question. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention last Monday, Dr. Hawks, arguing that the church must treat its rebellious children with "lenity, courtesy, and affection," used the following language: "We must not log in all the little dirty questions of the day which will be buried with their agitation." One might retort upon Dr. Hawks, that the questions which have disturbed the diocese for some years past, have been, many of them small, and one of them at least, exceedingly dirty—to say nothing of piquant scandals in the neighboring diocese of Pennsylvania. To the Protestant Episcopal Church is unquestionably due the reverence of some of us, and the respect of others; but Heaven knows there is nothing in its history, nothing in its present position which justifies the sublime scorn of political affairs which Dr. Hawks professes. In England, from the days of Henry VIII. to the days of Victoria, the church has been quite as much a political as a religious body—its Bishops have been courtiers and sometimes generals—it has been a political institution in Scotland and in Ireland—the reigning monarch has been its legal head—among its clergy have figured the keenest and most unscrupulous politicians, while for the last twenty-five years, though Laud has been in its cells for more than two centuries, this Church, which never meddles with laid questions, has been well signified under points of architecture, of upholstery, of tailoring, of genealogies, and of decorations; while in America we have had petty reproductions of the same differences, with the disgusting spectacle of a Right-Reverend Father in God riding, all booted and spurred, at the head of his Rebel regiments. After this, to find Dr. Hawks so delicately squeamish, and so doubtful about the authority of the Church in public affairs, must excite commiseration both for his stomach and his understanding!

Shall the United States of America be deprived of an immense territory, acquired at a cost of blood and treasure absolutely incomputable? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. One.

Shall the Constitution of the United States be overthrown by the perjuries of its sworn

defenders? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Two.

Shall the Loyal States see the rolls of their citizens decimated, the flower of their youth slain in battle, the homes only a little while ago the happiest in the world made desolate, the honest accumulations of industry scattered, the enterprises of benevolence arrested—and all without hope of indemnity or of security? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Three.

Shall the wildest and the wickedest perjury, the most Satanic defiance of the Majesty of Heaven, the clearest and least defensible of crimes, flourish and bloom in the establishment of a great empire, and out of the dissolution of society secure the prosperous fortunes of the turbulent and the ambitious? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Four.

Shall the great experiment of political self-government utterly fail, while we, crouching and crawling through the vicissitudes of anarchy, find refuge at last in blind obedience to the edicts of an autocrat? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Five.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated, which, without regard to its abstract equity, without consideration of its injustice to the employed, has so demoralized the employer, that treason, robbery, and murder seem to him to be Christian virtues? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Six.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated which so utterly degrades the spiritual nature of the enslaved, as to expose it, in its very yearning for sacred culture, to a fanaticism analogous to idolatry? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Seven.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated, the very essence of which is a denial of the fundamental principle of Christian ethics—that the laborer is worthy of his hire? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Eight.

Shall those acts be considered by the Church mere peccadilloes when perpetrated by its Southern, slave-holding members, which, in its Northern communicants, it would at once visit with its censure, and even its excommunications? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Nine.

Shall a Church which every Sunday prays the Good Lord to deliver us "from all sedition, privity conspiracy and rebellion," and "to give to all nations unity, peace and concord," still hold communion with a Church which is full of sedition, privity conspiracy and rebellion against the unity, peace and concord of the land? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Ten.

Shall a church which every Sunday prays for "The President of the United States, and all others in authority"—not merely as they are fellow men but because they are "in authority"—shall this church withhold its censure of those of its members, who, in contempt of authority, are waging a felonious war against Law and Order? This is Dr. Hawks's Little, Dirty Question, No. Eleven.

Whether, finally, those communicants of the church in the Rebel States, who have been so regardless of its discipline, and so false to its teachings, as to knowingly violate all laws Divine and human, are entitled to anything more than Christian pity, are at all entitled, in their double tort, to Christian fellowship, is a Little Dirty Question well worth the consideration of every Christian Patriot; and is Dr. Hawks's No. Twelve.

The Alabama Governors almost succeeded in covering their tracks, but not quite. It was ostentatiously denied by them in public and private that their meeting had anything to do with the removal of Gen. McClellan. Prof. Joel Parker, of the Cambridge Law School, formerly Chief Justice of New Hampshire, at the conservative meeting in Faneuil Hall the other day revealed the truth in the case.

On the authority of a letter from Gov. Bradford of Maryland, he stated that a formal proposition was made at their meeting for the removal of Gen. McClellan. To remove Gen. McClellan, and force the President to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, were the chief purposes of the Alabama cabal. It succeeded in the one, but the Maryland visitors prevented their success in the other.

The World started in life as an eminently pious sheet. Either because it did not possess the qualifications for that character, or because the public would not accept it as "teacher, guide, and friend" in that capacity, it failed. As godliness proved, in its case, not to be great gain, it is trying now the other extreme; but disaster certainly awaits it unless it can show a better title to the bad eminence it seeks than the above paragraph.

There are two statements: First, that the loyal Governors made at their meeting at Altoona a "formal proposition" to remove Gen. McClellan, and this is stated on the authority of Judge Parker of Cambridge, who asserted in a speech at Faneuil Hall, on the authority of Gov. Bradford of Maryland. But it seems that there was no "letter from Gov. Bradford of Maryland" at all, but that somebody else had said in "a correspondence placed in the hands" of Leverett Saltonstall, that "I (i. e. the writer) learn from Gov. Bradford that there was a formal proposition to remove the Commanding General." Was the statement that Gov. Bradford had written such a letter a deliberate falsification of *The World's*? Somebody had only written somebody else that Gov. Bradford said so, and that somebody else had shown the letter to Mr. Saltonstall, and Mr. Saltonstall told Judge Parker, and Judge Parker made a statement to the Convention. The falsehood lies somewhere between Mr. Saltonstall, Judge Parker and *The World*, and we leave them to clear up that point among themselves.

But it seems there was no such statement after all, either by Gov. Bradford or anybody else. Mr. Saltonstall publishes a letter in the Boston papers to say that "a note has just been received from Baltimore, stating, 'That which you took for a was intended for no, as Gov. B. says no formal proposition was made for the removal of Gen. McClellan at the meeting.'" So truth pulls on her boots at last to overtake that lie. *The Boston Courier*, to be sure, can see no material difference between an affirmation and a negation. We are curious to see what view *The World* will take of it.

But that journal has a second statement in the paragraph we quote, namely: That the Convention succeeded in "forcing" the President "to issue the Emancipation Proclamation."

tion." Now, the Proclamation of the President bears date the "twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," and was published in all the leading journals of the country on the 23d. But the meeting of the Governors at Altoona was not till the twenty-fourth, and every one of them had read it four-and-twenty-hours before they saw each other's faces in that Convention! A good memory is a convenient thing for all men, but there is one class to which, according to the old proverb, it is indispensable.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM IN THE SOUTH.

The Chaplain of an Illinois regiment writes thus from Gen. Grant's headquarters to *The Congressionalist*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY WESTERN TENNESSEE, AT JACKSON, Sept. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Say so few doubting any Thompson, and fewer fearful Peters, all here say "Amen" to the Proclamation of our President, and close their high praises of the same with many a "God bless him for it."

Those words have added new fire to those already burning in the patriot soldier's heart in the army of Western Tennessee, and they have given a new courage, added a new strength to the Union forces here.

Some of our strongest Democratic Generals—such as McClellan and Logan (as in their recent speeches at home), take an uncompromising stand against all more party issues, and for a despatching prosecution of the war, even though the entire South, and all its interests and institutions—Slavery among them—shall be crushed, and conquered utterly—in the work which our army has to do—conquer, subdue, and, if need be, rule Rebels, their interests and all their property in ruin.

Your readers at the North can have no idea of the horse-believing and deep groanings of Secessionism over the Proclamation. It is the groaning of the giant turning from side to side, with the mountain reeling all so heavily and so painfully upon him.

Handreds of contrabands are being sent from here, and from points further south, every week, by Gen. U. S. Grant, who has just removed his headquarters to this city, a place of some 3,000 inhabitants.

The cotton bales of the place, which have barred all avenues to the city, are now being removed back to the depot for shipment, whence they were taken, some five or six weeks since.

The city is being strongly surrounded by fortifications, built by some 2,500 contrabands. The negroes furnish all the manual labor, under Government regulation, and thus, practically, have re-organized our forces here by whole battalions, by releasing well-soldiers from their care of the sick, to attend to the more appropriate work of the soldier, to drill, drill, and camp or field duties.

CHAPLAIN 8th Illinois Infantry.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Unionists of the III District of New-Jersey without a shadow of opposition. All were agreed that he was the man for the place and the time, and would poll the largest vote of any candidate that could be presented.

And now if the supporters of the Administration and the War for the Union will just take hold and work for him as they ought, he will be elected. Dr. Brownson will canvass the District steadily to the day of election, and will powerfully appeal to the understandings and consciences of all men who recognize the obligations of loyalty as the dictate of moral and religious duty. If he is elected, his District will have one of the strongest and most distinguished representatives in the next House. We entreat every supporter of the President's new mode of dealing with the Rebels to make efforts to bring out his friends and neighbors to hear Dr. B. and be convinced that emancipating the slaves of Rebels is dictated by imperative necessity as well as by considerations of justice and philanthropy.

GILES W. HOTCHKISS of Binghamton, just nominated as the Union War candidate for Congress in the Toga district, is one of the ablest men in South-Western New-York, and, though past the prime of life, was never till now a candidate for office. He was a Democrat until 1848, when he acted with the Radical wing of the party who supported Van Buren for President and Dix for Governor. Upright, capable and popular, he is the man for the times, and we call on the unconditional Unionists of the district to see that he takes the stump at once and speaks daily till the election. That district can give Five to Eight Thousand majority for the Union War ticket, if its full vote is brought out. Let every Wadsworth man resolve that it shall be!

Gov. DAVID TOD of Ohio is well known to have never in his life voted any other than a straight Democratic ticket till after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He will now vote for Samuel Shellabarger and against S. J. Cox for Congress. He made a Union speech at Columbus on last Monday evening, in the course of which he upheld the President's Proclamation of Freedom as follows:

"I heartily endorse every word of it. It was well-timed for Ohio. The border was threatened. I prefer to have Rebel fire-balls threaten than to have our slaves revolt. So long as slaves are allowed to remain at home, so long will rebellion last. Do you question its wisdom? Do you mind day long enough for the Rebel master to make up his mind to try down his arms or lose his slaves? The bond of Ohio has been shed like water. It must be atoned for in the death of the leaders of the Rebellion!"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.
The stringency in the money market is increasing. Bank accommodations 2 per cent. Mining stocks, in which much speculation has prevailed, constituting the principal cause of the present money pressure, have declined materially, good, as well as will-est.

The latest sales of Ophir, \$3,000 per foot, showing a decline of \$700 in the face of increasing dividends. Exchange on New-York 11 1/2 at 17 1/2 discount; Sterling Exchange the same as last steamer; Legal Tender Notes 10 1/2 per cent discount. The receipts of the Treasury at San Francisco for the nine months past are as follows:

From Gold and Silver	From Taxes	From Duties	Total
From Gold and Silver	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
From Taxes	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
From Duties	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Total	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000

The market is without interest, except that there is a fair jobbing trade.

Importers find it difficult to force sales at anything like current rates.

Many goods now arriving via the Isthmus are under instructions to sell and remit gold by return steamer. The consequence is a general distrust and depression regarding the future of the market for leading staples.

The proposed aid to be rendered at Washington, for raising 100,000 cavalry in California, is regarded as impracticable, if they are intended to enter service before the Fall of 1863.

They could not start across the plains before April or May, arriving in Missouri in July or August, in a worn-down and half-starved condition. Ten thousand cavalry horses would cost in California twice their value in the Eastern States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Retreat of the Rebel Army.

Gen. Halleck and the President's Proclamation.

GEN. SIGEL'S REQUEST TO BE RELIEVED.

Appearance of Rebel Scouts Toward Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

A despatch from one of your special correspondents, dated Harper's Ferry, Oct. 9th, says "